

THE AVALANCHE.

S. C. BROWN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1879.

RESOURCES OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county was organized the past winter, and has started out with five organized townships. It was formerly attached to Kankask county. It is one of the best counties north of Bay City, and is being rapidly settled by an enterprising and industrious class of men, men who have come here to make homes. The north part of the county is heavily timbered with hard wood, principally beech and maple; the south part is pine and plains.

The county is traversed by the J. L. & S. R. R. and is watered by the Ausable and Manistee rivers and their tributaries. Its altitude above the Saginaw Bay, is about 300 feet, and consequently must continue to be, what it now is, one of the healthiest counties in the State.

The water obtained from wells, and springs is pure and soft, and that in the rivers is clear and cool, and affords a favorable resort for trout and grayling.

Farmers, who have lived for several years, say the soil is very productive and easily cultivated. Excellent crops of wheat, oats, corn, grass and potatoes, are produced here, and vegetables arrive to perfection as soon as they do in the more southern counties in the State.

Land can now be obtained here at very reasonable prices, but will soon advance in value. Persons desirous of coming to this county to buy land, should lose no time, as the land is being bought up very rapidly.

The J. L. & S. R. R. lands can now be purchased at very low prices, on reasonable terms and long time.

Hon. O. M. Barnes of Lansing is the agent for these lands, and persons desiring to purchase in this part of the State, should by all means give him a call before purchasing.

Grayling, the probable county seat, is situated on the Ausable River near the geographical center of the county, and on the J. L. & S. R. R. It is a thriving village, containing at present about 400 inhabitants, but is growing rapidly, and will doubtless, in a year double its present population. There are two lakes near the village, which abound in inexhaustible quantities of the best of fish, affording not only sport for the men of leisure, but an abundance of food for the laborer.

We would say to men who are living on rented farms and wearing themselves out working for others, and not making a dollar over and above their living, come here, and buy a home for yourselves, and by industry and economy, you can in a few years be independent.

We would say to young men who are working by the day or month, come here, take up a homestead or buy a piece of land, and put in your extra time in work for yourself, and it will be but a short time until you will have a good farm, and your earnings will be invested better than to loan at ten percent.

A man takes no chances in coming here, all he has to do is to work and he is sure of success.

The land here is unusually cheap, and if purchased soon, the investment will be largely remunerative, for it will not be but a few years before this land will double in value, and the time to make the investment is now.

IS THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDED.

We are often greeted with the remark, that "the republican party has accomplished its purpose, and should therefore be disbanded." In the first place the republican party has not yet accomplished its mission, and as a party, so long as it aims to elevate the standard of political economy, its mission will never end. So long as it looks to the general welfare of the whole country, it never should end. For nearly a quarter of a century the republican party has had control of our government, and it is a fact that it has accomplished more in the way of reform in the administration of the government, than any party that has preceded it, and that too, under difficulties of a magnitude never before existing, since the organization of our government.

In its infancy, just as it came up on the stage of action, it needed the help of the great ship of State as it fell from the hands of a recent party, and found the country financially embarrassed, divided by rival parties, the legitimate offsprings of the dangerous doctrine of "State rights," and our credit as a government on a par with some of the states that had repudiated their solemn obligations. It found a portion of our country in the throes of anarchy, it found considerable number of our national congressmen talking treason, in the halls of legislation, it found a part of the cabinet of the outgoing administration laying plans for the forcible dissolution of the Union, it found our national treasury depleted, our vessels and portions of war in the possession of a secret enemy, and our national credit seriously impaired at home and abroad. It found here a vacillating President, had, for two years, seen the machinations of traitors, in our congressional assemblies, and either from incapacity, or cowardice, permitted to carry out their wicked plans, without a single word of protest or condemnation.

Out of this chaos, confusion, rebellion, anarchy, the republic can only come, order, quiet, peace and credit. We appeal to the candor of our countrymen to stand by the party and its principles, that has thus restored our country to its primitive purity. We have no desire to call up the scenes of the rebellion; we have no desire to arouse or excite any acrimonious discussions, or open anew the wounds of that strife, and if there is a man who engaged in the conflict against the government, who has honestly and sincerely abandoned that heresy of secession, and is willing to aid in establishing the government, we are willing to extend to him the hand of brotherly love, and forever, so far as he is concerned, keep our lips sealed with reference to the bitterness of that struggle.

But when the southern press, with scarcely an exception, continues to rekindle the north of the war by reiterating the right of secession and saying the southern cause is only reposing and as soon as they get into power, intend to repeal all laws enacted in the work of reconstruction, to remove every barrier in the way of again precipitating the nation into another civil war, when they continually remind us that, since they got control of the government, they intend to remove from the monuments of our martyred President, and place that of an unrepentant traitor in its stead; then we say there should be no divided north. There should be but one opinion among northern men, and that should be to place their seal of condemnation upon such men and such sentiments.

For fifteen years have the north tried conciliation, we have courted the good will of the south, we have given the leaders of the rebellion positions of honor and emolument, in obedience to their hypocritical requests, northern men have gone south to help build up their "waste places," and the only return we receive is proscription, disfranchisement and social ostracism.

If a northern man goes south to take back in business, he is at once reminded that he must be politically a runaway, or he is hunted down by bull-dozers or assassins. He must either vote the democratic ticket or he cannot vote at all; he must talk southern democracy, or keep his mouth shut.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that the mission of the republican party is ended. The same power and the same element that restored the government, should be the power and the element to maintain it.

We cannot believe that there are any considerable number of men in the north, who could they see the real unworthiness of the southern politicians, would vote to again give them control of the government. A great mistake was made in the north by suffering petty questions of policy to disintegrate the republican party. Many good and true republicans, who are in no degree in sympathy with the dangerous intentions of designing southern politicians, have permitted imaginary grievances to estrange them from the party, and they have gone into other political organizations, thereby dividing the strength of the republican party, and leaving the north simply an element of weakness. The national party is composed largely of republicans who have become somewhat dissatisfied with the manner in which the republicans have administered the government, and in place of trying to fight the wrong if any existed, by working in the party, they have sloughed off and drifted in an effeminate organization, powerless to accomplish anything, and only throwing the government into the hands of those who desire to overthrow and subvert our institutions. In order to obtain national strength, the national party must allow themselves to become entangled with drifting political elements, which have arisen under the names of socialists, trades unions, etc., whose only aim has been to disturb the legitimate relations between labor and capital, who have never accomplished anything but their own ruin, and an occasional interruption of business. No party can long exist composed of such elements, for they are constantly dissatisfied, and are always ready to follow any adventurer who is willing to abuse men of capital. Such men as Mark M. Pomroy and Dennis Kearney may for a time control a certain segment in the country, but sooner or later they will lead their followers in to trouble and then desert them.

When the national party was first organized, there was some good reason for the organization, to those who honestly believed that restoration of specie payment by the government could not be accomplished, but since restoration is a fact, since the government has done all it promised, there is no longer any necessity for their organization, and republicans in principle who have no sympathy with disunion and secession, should unite with the republicans in preventing our government from falling into the hands of its common enemies.

A good deacon who was naturally a high-spirited man, has been used to beat his oxen over the head, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a Christian, his cattle became remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my oxen were a little contrary I flew into a passion and beat them unmercifully. This made the matter worse. Now, when they do behave well, I go down behind the head, sit down, and sing 'Old Hundred.' I don't know how it is, but the psalm tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen."

Gas Cheaper than Electric Light.

Experiments made in Paris by M. C. Gerenson, show that gas-light is much cheaper for the same amount of illumination than electric light. While it is very easy to say the report of M. Gerenson, that the electric light furnishes the best illumination for large thoroughfares and public squares, it is not demonstrated that an equally brilliant illumination may not be obtained by using an increased quantity of gas, without incurring the amount of expense involved in lighting by electricity. It has not yet been proved that an economical light can be furnished by electricity. In view of this fact, the Municipal Council of Paris decided upon a series of comparative experiments by lighting the Avenue de l'Opera, Place de l'Opera, Place du Theatre Francaise, and one large public interior, with the electricity, for a limited period. The Paris Gas Company at the same time used a number of gas-burners of larger calibre than usual in certain thoroughfares and public places. The comparative results arrived at, was that one-hundred candles is practically equal to eleven gasjets of the ordinary calibre used for street illumination. But a comparison of the figures of cost showed that the amount of gas used might be so increased as to give an equivalent light without incurring a fully equivalent expense.

Chinese Dentistry.

We take the following from Chambers' Journal: "It is well known that the Chinese attribute tooth-ache to the gnawing of worms, and that their dentists, profess to take these worms from decayed teeth. But how they performed this trick, and so artfully concealed it in the hurry of daily business was a secret only recently solved by a European inquirer. After some difficulty and delicate negotiation, an intelligent-looking and active practitioner was induced to hand over the implements of his trade, together with a number of the worms, and to give instructions in the method of procedure. When a patient with the tooth-ache applies for relief, if the tooth is soundly fixed in the socket, the gum is separated from it with sharp instruments and made to bleed. During this operation the clerk is sent to procure a quantity of opium, both ends of which are alike, and on the end held in the hand some minute worms are coaxed under this paper pasted to the spatula. When all is ready, this is adroitly turned and inserted in the mouth, and the paper becoming moistened is very easily torn with the sharp instrument used for cutting the gums; the worms mix with the saliva, and the dentist, of course, picks them out with a pair of forceps. The patient having ocular demonstration that the cause of the disease has been removed, has good reason to expect relief, which in many cases would naturally follow the bleeding of the gum. When the pain returns, the same operation is performed over again, and a fresh supply of worms fully accounts for the recurring trouble. These worms are manufactured in quantities to suit the trade, and they are very carefully done; still, to carry out the deception fully, the dentists are obliged to keep on hand a few live worms, to show their patients, explaining that most of those taken from the tooth are killed either by a powder which is often applied, or by the process of roasting them, and the receipt. The practice just described, it may be added, is resorted to when the tooth is firmly set in the jaw."

The Domestication of Animals.

Prof. Huxley, Oxford, delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "Domestication of Animals." In the first instance, he directed attention to the history of the ox, noticing briefly the different characteristics found in the wild and domestic species. Speaking afterwards of the pig, he showed, by references to illustrations, how much this animal had become modified in its form and habits by domestication, pointing out that the way in which the wild pig fed itself was exactly the way in which, after it was domesticated, it was not allowed to feed, and that while the pig in its natural state was furnished with a remarkably long and strong snout by which it was enabled to dig up roots and other food, supply itself with nourishment, the highly developed pig, as it now existed as a machine for manufacturing fat, was often unable to open its mouth sufficiently to feed itself, and had consequently to be supplied with its meat from a bottle.

Speaking of the ox, the sheep and the pig as forming a group of domesticated animals, the lecturer gave it as his opinion that it was one of these three animals that was first domesticated, and used by man as a companion, and traced that one-point of resemblance between them at was that they lived on uplands by preference at certain times of the year, and that there was a good deal to justify the belief that men living also in those uplands in early times domesticated these animals simply because they were convenient to his hand, otherwise it was quite conceivable that stags would have furnished a larger proportion of the animals domesticated than they did. Two birds, one of which was domesticated and the other semi-domesticated, the pigeon and the starling, had both, it was thought, become attached to man while he was a mountain living, and had afterwards followed him to the lowlands in consequence of the advantages in the way of nesting which were obtained about houses. With regard to dogs, Professor argued it was most likely that the first use to which these animals were put by man was the driving of wild cattle and other game into pitfalls. On coming to deal with the history of the horse, he said there was every reason to believe that Managians were the first to domesticate it, and, further, that the first mention there was of it occurred in Chinese in connection with the account of Joseph in Egypt. One important respect in which the horse differed from the ox, sheep, and pig was, it was pointed out, that through out its use by man it had changed only in a very slight degree.

In concluding Professor Huxley stated that some writers speculated as to whether in the not distant future, the whole of the animal world, except the part which lived in the sea, would not be more or less brought into a condition of domestication. Some such course seemed in his opinion, inseparable from the progress of civilization, and this, he thought, was not to be regretted, as undoubtedly the greatest happiness to the greatest number of animals was secured by domestication. Benjamin had foretold the future when he said: "The time will come when humanity will extend its mantle over all the creatures which are scattered about the globe."

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